

Earl Cadogan Is Known as Best Landlord in London

Is it worth \$250,000 to be known as the best landlord in London? Lord Cadogan's right to that designation is not likely to be questioned after this, but most people will agree that the above named sum is a big one to have paid for it.

As a matter of fact, his lordship—who recently was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—has always been known as one of the "squares" as well as one of the richest London landowners.

He is one of the four or five men, including the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster, who own most of London, his particular domain being the historic district of Chelsea, and ever since the estate passed into his hands he has made a point of favoring his tenants as perhaps no other proprietor has done.

That he has deprived himself of \$250,000 rather than embarrass them was not known until a short time ago, however, when it was divulged in a speech on the proposed taxation of land values which C. A. Whitmore, M. P., addressed to the ratepayers in Chelsea.

Sixty-six years old, rather small in stature and fair in complexion, the earl is a man of rather varied tastes and avocations. One of the most enthusiastic racing men in England, he is also an amateur musician, and plays the piano especially well.

In politics he has cut quite a distinguished figure, having been at one time or another under secretary for

war, under secretary for the colonies, and lord privy seal, besides lord lieutenant of Ireland, of which he made himself as popular a vice-



LORD CADOGAN

roy as the circumstances of that rather harassing case will permit. Incidentally, Earl Cadogan is a grandnephew of the great Duke of Wellington.

HIS "DOUBLE" AND "TRIPLE"

The question whether mere man be allowed to gaze at beautiful woman reminds me how I played for this privilege my own "double" and "triple." I walked down from the museum on a Sunday afternoon and I met near 43d street a lady who in complexion, form and expression struck me as one of the most beautiful young women I had ever seen. I could cast only a sidelong glance at her beauty, and longing for a second look I hurried through 43d street, boarded a Madison avenue car, rode up to 53d street and walked quietly down 5th avenue for the second time.

I saw the lady near 51st street. Of course, everybody was looking at her, but, engaged in a lively conversation with a gentleman, she seemed as unconscious of the admiring glances as of her own beauty. Assured that she never noticed poor me, I could not resist the temptation of trying for a third look. I hastened around the cathedral, rode up to 59th street and walked quietly down 5th avenue for the third time.

I met the lady near 59th street. This time she saw me and gave me a singular, startled, half-frightened look which I could not explain. I

walked on in deep thought, but could not help being aware that several persons stared at me with the same startled look, and there was a singular something in the looks that made me feel as if I were a ghost walking the streets.

At 57th street I met an old gentleman with his wife whom I remembered to have seen hobbling along near 43d street. When the old man saw me he seemed to throw up his hands, his eyes bulged out and his mouth opened. I did not know what to make of it. I had never made any sensation by my appearance, and I thought it best to pass quietly on, when I heard the old man cry out excitedly: "Great God, Mary, we have seen that man's double, and here comes his triple!"

It dawned upon me that it is rather an extraordinary thing to meet the same man three times in fourteen blocks walking along in the same direction in three different places, and I quietly disappeared, with my "double" and "triple" and a quadruple sense of my foolishness, in the next side street—"D. S." New York Sun.

ESKIMO HAS NO MASTER

There are no chieftains in the Eskimo community. They all regard themselves as free men, with an equal right to hunt, fish, sleep and eat. Everybody shifts for himself. He is absolutely and unconditionally independent. His only ambition is to be a good hunter and to rear sons who will inherit his skill with lance and harpoon. He has helped himself against the elements for centuries and the white man descending on his shores, ostensibly to confer the blessings of civilization, has never been able to improve his condition but only to detract from the old time happiness and advantages of the aboriginal Eskimo community.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Captain Holm, Dr. Salager and several other explorers have pointed out that an approach to civilization means to the Eskimo a slow but certain process of deterioration. In almost every instance where the experiment has been tried, such as around the Godthaab settlements,

the Eskimo, confounding the virtues and vices of civilization, has even been made a victim of the latter at the expense of his own native virtues. In his natural state he leads a natural life on natural principles. No law tells him he must not lie, yet he never lies; no law tells him he must not kill, steal or cause suffering among his tribe, any yet he never kills, steals or causes trouble.

The natural helpfulness of the Eskimo is the basis of the socialistic state in which he lives. He will risk his life to save that of another, even his enemy. He will share the spoils of the hunt with his neighbors. If his neighbor dies and his wife is left alone with children he will provide for her until she marries again. He does not slander or tell tales; he does not abuse any one and he does not fight. He is a man of peace. He loves peace for its own sake and his life is one long, laborious attempt at happiness for himself and his people.

QUESTION THAT JARRED HIM

With his ticket to Atlanta tucked away in his inside pocket, the man from the South, in New York for a brief stay, felt that he could afford to be critical.

"I'll be glad to get back to Atlanta," he said, "for several reasons in general and one in particular. For the next six months I expect to hear no man say, 'How long will it take?' Up here that is the universal query. Just keep your ears open and you will hear it fifty times a day. If a man stops to have his shoes shined he invariably prefaces the job by asking the boy how long it will take. In barber shops many customers even go so far as to eliminate the usual morning greeting. They simply say, 'How long will it take?' and when they leave their parting word is not 'Goodbye,' but a complaint about the slowness of the barber."

"The man who lunches down town

is no exception. Even an order of a cup of coffee and a sandwich necessitates the popping of that all-important question, 'How long will it take?' You hear it in drug stores at the prescription counter and in the telephone booth. In banks, in hotels, in offices and on the street people put that question for no apparent reason. They simply meet and stare at each other for a minute; then one makes some remark apropos of nothing, to which the other blithely replies, 'Yes? How long will it take?'

"To a man of my indolent disposition all that reckoning of time is painful. I was brought up in a section of the country where nobody cares a rap how long it takes to do a thing, and it will be with feelings of pleasure that I shall again mingle with friends who will not answer even my invitation to have a drink with the query, 'How long will it take?'

OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

What if, when Washington's stern pa Came out and saw that cherry tree—
What if George had not cringed with awe And had set forth from there to flee?
What if his father had made chase And caught the lad—ah, what, we say,
If George had thought to fight the case As some of us might do to-day?

What if George should have died a writ Of habeas corpus to get free?
What if he'd said: "You can't prove it!" Who saw me hack the cherry tree?
What if, when habeas corpus failed, He should have done the modern men—
The wisdom of the court assailed, And asked a change of venue then?

What if he'd challenged, one by one, The jurymen that filled the box?
What if he'd chuckled at the fun Of lawyers, as any fox?
What if he, on the witness stand,

Had studied his three-cornered hat And said, with calmness aptly planned:
"Ah, I decline to answer that?"

What if the case had dragged along Through many weary days and weeks,
And jurymen who went in strong Came out with white and hollow cheeks?

What if they found him guilty, then, And all his actions were revealed—
What if he'd gone home free again Because his case had been appealed?

What if—O, why prolong this thing? If George had not at once confessed,
We should not now be chortling, That he of all was far the best.
But then he lived in olden years And had the odd, old-fashioned ways—
Compared with him, it oft appears Great men are different nowadays.
—Chicago Tribune.

HERESY TRIAL ENDS

Fate of Rev. Crapsey as a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church Now With His Judges—Prosecutor Concedes That the Church Must Guard Its Doctrine.

Batavia, N. Y., Special.—The fate of Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, rests with his judges. The trial of the rector of St. Andrew's Rochester, on charges of heresy and violation of ordination vows, ended with the final argument for counsel for the accused and for the prosecution. The ecclesiastical court of five members took the evidence under consideration and will render a verdict to Bishop Walker, of the diocese of western New York, on or before May 15.

Edward M. Shepard, of New York, concluded for the defense. He declared that the Church is not simply an organization ruled by by-laws and regulations, a legal document, or a club; but rather a beautiful and expanding growth! a church which loves liberty, which looks with indulgence upon its presbyters when they err through human frailty. It recognizes the possibility, the likelihood, of human error and says, "God will take care that the truth will come out and prevail."

The speaker then cited precedents in which he said that several well-known English clergymen have expressed views which could assuredly have been declared more heretical than those uttered by Dr. Crapsey, and either have never been brought to trial for them or have been tried and acquitted.

Judge Stiness, of Rhode Island, for the prosecution, said:

"Mr. Shepard argued almost every question except that actually before the court, which is: Has Dr. Crapsey, under his ordination vows, the right to say Christ was not born of the Virgin Mary?"

"The plea has been made that the court should acquit the defendant on the ground of liberality, but I say to you that the Church must guard inviolate its sacred doctrines. The Church has a solemn duty to teach certain truths, and she cannot permit a man holding contrary beliefs to serve her."

Following Judge Stiness, John L. O'Brien made the closing argument for the prosecution.

May Out Shonts' Salary.

Washington, Special.—In considering suggested legislation for the governing of the canal zone the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals discussed the question of salaries of canal commissioners and, incidentally the nominations pending. It was argued that the salary of the chairman was too high and several Senators favored reporting a resolution fixing the compensation of various canal officials at considerably less than they are now receiving. In the event that the salary of the chairman is decreased, it is expected that Theodore P. Shonts, the present incumbent, will resign. He now receives \$30,000 annually.

The chief engineer, John F. Stevens, receives the same amount, but it is the intention of the committee not to disturb his compensation. Another question that will be considered by the committee before the resolution is reported is the holding of dual positions by canal officials. Governor Maggoon, of the canal zone, is a member of the executive committee and minister to the republic of Panama. The committee is said to be a unit against one man holding so many positions. It is said that the resolutions also will provide for the divorcing of joint positions where the incumbents serve the canal commission and the Panama Railroad.

Much Damage By Hail.

Petersburg, Special.—News received here is to the effect that the hailstorm which visited this section last Sunday was the severest known for years in some sections of Dinwiddie county, and especially in the vicinity of Dinwiddie county courthouse, where the hail stones were very large and did a vast amount of damage.

11 Killed by Texas Tornado.

Bellevue, Texas, Special.—A tornado which swept through this place destroyed everything in its path and as a result practically the entire town is a mass of ruins only three buildings now standing, at least 11 persons are dead, and a number are injured. The tornado was followed by fire which consumed the wreckage. The report is being sent from the top of a telephone pole a mile from Bellevue, but it is as close a wire as can be had. The town of Bellevue consisted of over 200 houses.

To Complete A Monument.

Norfolk, Special.—Pickett Buchanan Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, gave \$500 toward the completion of the monument erected to the Confederate dead and which is unfinished. The chapter raised the money through entertainments. The monument committee will contract with the noted sculptor William Couper to carve the heroic statue of a Confederate soldier which will crown the monument.

SERIOUS COAL MINE RIOTS

Troops Forced to Fire Upon Lawless Parties

SOME ARE SEVERELY WOUNDED

Worst Collision in Anthracite Region Since Suspension of Work on April 1st, Occurs at Mt. Carmel, Pa., as Outcome of Various Recent Attacks Upon Non-union Men.

Mount Carmel, Pa., Special.—The first serious collision in the anthracite coal regions since mining was suspended on April 1, occurred here between a mob of idle mine workers and a platoon of the new State constabulary force, and resulted in the injuring of probably 20 men, three of them will probably die. The disturbance was caused by an attack on a detail of the State police by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the constables. They threw stones at the policemen and otherwise endangered their lives to such an extent that they were forced to fire on the crowd which had swelled into thousands. The riot caused the greatest excitement in the many mining villages of the southern coal fields when it became known that mine workers had been shot down, but the affected territory is comparatively quiet.

While it is believed that a score of persons were injured during the day only ten are accounted for. The three who it is thought will die are: Louis Wilson, R. Miserevich and Stanislaus Watakesky.

Wilson was shot while standing in front of his home, a block from the scene of the conflict. R. H. Gibson, trooper, was struck on the head with a rock and seriously hurt.

This affair is the result of attacks upon non-union men made at various times last week.

The troopers did not pursue the crowd, but continued on their way to the Sayre colliery, to which point they had been ordered. From that place Lieutenant Smith communicated with State police headquarters at Pottsville and word immediately came back to hold his ground until re-inforcements arrived. Meantime the local constables, on behalf of the Mine Workers, arrested Lieutenant Smith on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was held in \$500 bail, which was furnished. Three foreigners were also arrested on the same charge.

Clash Among Miners.

Johnstown, Pa., Special.—Union and non-union miners clashed again at Paint Creek mines, near Windber, where a week ago a mob had to be dispersed by a volley from the muskets of the deputies. As a result of the night's riot two men are dying in the hospital at Windber, a third is probably fatally stabbed, several others sustained various injuries and seven men are under arrest for inciting to riot.

Tallahomans Convicted.

Nashville, Special.—In the United States district court Newton W. Hamilton and Thomas D. Lawson, of Tallahoma, Tenn., were convicted on a charge of jointly aiding and abetting Alan Parker, cashier, in misappropriation of funds of the First National Bank of Tallahoma. The minimum punishment is five years in prison. A motion for a new trial was entered. Early in the week Parker pleaded guilty to the charge of misappropriation and is now awaiting sentence.

Governor Appoints Delegates.

Nashville, Special.—Governor Cox has appointed the following delegates to the annual convention of the National Banks which meets in Milwaukee June 26-28: George E. Bowden, Martin; T. R. Preston, Chattanooga; E. A. Lindsay, Nashville; W. H. Gass, Knoxville; John W. Fry, Columbia, and John H. Watkins, Memphis.

Strike Situation Improves.

Paris, by Cable.—The gravity of the strike movement throughout the country, which assumed alarming proportions last week during the height of the excitement caused by the San Francisco disaster, has momentarily improved, but the people have been wrought up to a state of apprehension concerning the imminence of a crisis May 1, when all the ranks of labor will make a gigantic eight-hour demonstration.

Bryan in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, By Cable.—William J. Bryan, who is visiting Jerusalem in the course of his tour of the world, on Saturday addressed a special meeting held in the abnagale by the Christian Missionary Alliance. He spoke for 70 minutes on the life of Christ and His teachings and expressed astonishment at the small proportion of Christians in America and Europe visiting Bible land.

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NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	11 1-2
Strict middling	11 1-2
Middling	11 1-4
Good middling, tinged	11 1-4
Stains	9 1-4 to 10

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady	11 5-16
New Orleans, steady	11 5-16
Mobile, firm	11 1-16
Charleston, firm	11
Wilmington, steady	11
Norfolk, steady	11 1-4
Baltimore, nominal	11 1-2
New York, quiet	11 7-8
Boston, quiet	11 7-8
Philadelphia, steady	12
Houston, steady	11 5-16
Augusta, quiet	11 5-16
Memphis, steady	11 1-8
St. Louis, quiet	11 1-4
Louisville, firm	11 1-2

Eight Negro Graduates.

Greensboro, Special.—The graduating exercises at the Colored A. & M. Collet took place here. There were eight graduates, three of whom spoke for as many different departments of the institution. They were J. A. Hawkins, whose subject was "The Value of Higher Industrial Education," W. T. Johnson, who spoke on "The Opportunity of the Southern Negro in Agriculture," I. R. Ford, on "The Spirit of Enterprise," Mr. Alfred M. Seales, of Greensboro, formerly chairman of the board of trustees of the college for six years, delivered the annual address. His subject was "The Things Unseen and Unheard." His address was regarded as very masterful, convincing and forcible, and was admired and commended very highly by those who heard it. The audience was large and appreciative and the exercises enjoyable. The result of the year's work is very gratifying to the friends of the institution.

Tar Heel Briefs.

Hook & Ragers, architects, have just completed plans for a handsome new building to be erected by the Odd Fellows of Concord, at the town. The building will be three stories high, of pressed brick. The first floor will be used as the postoffice of Concord, the second for offices and the third will be the Odd Fellows' hall.

The State authorized the Erwin Cotton Mills, at Durham, to increase the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. B. N. Duke is president and W. A. Erwin secretary and treasurer of these mills. They also occupy the same positions with the great mills at Duke. The Erwin Mills at Durham are to be very greatly enlarged.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner Scott has returned from Newbern where he investigated a fire thought to be of incendiary origin. The evidence to that effect is pretty strong, but not quite enough was secured to

bring about a conviction. In Anson county he investigated the burning of a barn in the country and the result of Clem Ingram, colored, against whom the evidence is said to be very strong. Two men saw him running away from the burning barn.

A Head-On Collision.

Asheville, Special.—A report was received here of a head-on collision between two freight trains at Eberman, between Old Fort and Marion. Conductor Sandlin was hurt. The local Western Union office has sent a lineman to the scene to cut in an office. A wrecking train left here for the scene. Train No. 12 bound for Salisbury, due here at 3:20 o'clock and running two hours late was stopped at Black Mountain and sent back to the local station. It will be detained by Spartanburg.

Dead in The Woods.

Lexington, Special.—Sam Leonard, residing near Shiloh, this county, was found dead in the woods where he had been chopping. He was in good health when last seen, and it is supposed that he dropped dead. He was discovered within a few minutes after his death, by a girl who was carrying him water. He was 65 years of age and leaves a family.

Two Severely Injured.

Greensboro, Special.—No. 33, the Florida express on the main line of the Southern Railway, run into the derailling smitch of the interlocking plant at Pomona. The engine turned completely over and rolled down the embankment. None of the cars were derailed. Engineer John J. Wingate and his colored fireman, Ed. Towns, were both injured, the former sustaining a broken leg and both of them being severely bruised about their faces and bodies.

Contempt Rule Against Grand Jury Foreman.

Asheville, Special.—Judge Fred Moore in Superior Court issued a rule of contempt for Foreman Morgan of the grand jury. It is alleged that Morgan was intoxicated and unfit for duty. The hearing will be had Saturday. Morgan's defense will be that he was sick.

Mount Hecla in Eruption.

Edinburg, Scotland.—By Cable.—The steamers which arrived at Leith, from Iceland, report that Mount Hecla has been in eruption, the ashes being scattered over a wide area. The disturbance was not serious.

Two negroes who had attacked white women were killed in Texas, the father of one of the victims shooting her assailant to death.

Germania Mills Sold.

Fredricksburg, Special.—The Germania Mills, conducted by Messrs. Myer & Brulle, have been sold to a company to be known as the Germania Mills, Incorporated. An application has been made to the State Corporation Commission for a charter. The headquarters of the company will be in this city. The officers named in the charter are John A. Taylor, president; Miss Amelia K. Brulle, vice-president, and Adolph L. Brulle, secretary-treasurer.

There is more worship in the music of the heart than in all the art of music.